Gazette of the United States.

[No. LXXIX.] WEDNESDAY JANUARY 13, 1790. [Published on Wednesday and Saturday.]

THE TABLET.

No. LXXIX.

"Nothing should be thought cheap, that badly answers the end for which it is designed."

(Continuation from the last number.)

"ANOTHER great inconvenience to which our schools are subject, and one that will render the benefit of any school very trifling, is that they consist of too many scholars. People suppose that by supporting a few schools, they may all reap the advantage with little expence. They do so. Their advantage is proportionate to the expence. The expence is trifling, and so is the benefit. It is utterly impossible for a man to take proper care of seventy or eighty scholars at once. Thirty is a large number; and if a teacher understands his business, children will be educated cheaper, if there are never more than twenty or twenty five pupils under the charge of one instructor. It is true, a man may hear an hundred children read, in half a day, if he proceeds as is customary with many schoolmasters. It is a practice not uncommon with a master, who cannot attend to all the children himself, to set the higher classes to overlook the lower. These subordinate guides, as is generally the case, when small folks bear rule, assume an haughty air of authority, and teach the children to hate the instructors much faster than to love or learn their lesson. Great numbers are directed to read at once, and it is impossible to know whether they proceed right or wrong. As for those that can read, they are bid to take a chapter in the bible, and hurry it over with as much rapidity as possible; for he that can read the fastest and miss the least, is kept at the head of the class, and accounted the best fellow. Thus a class of twelve or fifteen scholars is dispatched in about eight or ten minutes: perhaps indeed not much worse, but very little better, for all they read.

"A master should attend to each scholar in particular, and tell them how to pronounce, and where to lay the emphasis, and not suffer them to hurry over a passage, without any direction, as is too often the case. A master ought also to be particularly industrious to excite the emulation of his scholars and make them fond of study; for unless they do it chearfully, they will not learn at all. It is my serious opinion that, when I was a school-boy, the greatest part of the scholars did not employ more than an hour in a day, either in writing or reading; while five hours of the school time was spent in idleness—in cutting the tables and benches to pieces—in carrying on pin-lotteries, or perhaps in some more roguish tricks. The reason of such mispense of time was, that they had nothing to excite them to application: A master would perhaps reason with his scholars, telling them they had better be diligent, aud if they were not, they would be sorry some time or other. But children are too young to attend to such advice; and so long as their future interest is the only motive they have to learn, they will never learn at all. And to chastise them and force them to learn, is a more vain and fruitless attempt still. So long as children drag along under the lash of a master's rod, without any delight in books, they will never improve much under the best instructions. But once hold up to their view some alluring object, something that will strike the fancy, books are then a pleasure; the master finds an easy task and the child makes rapid improvement. Some trifling gratuities, on quarter-day, or something of that kind will do more to engage children to be diligent and make them fond of books, than all the reasoning in the world, or ten thousand rods of correction.

"There is a great advantage attending dialogue speaking, which is, that it teaches them to read and speak with propriety. The perfection of reading is to do it naturally. Every word should be spoken as if the speaker was himself the author. Here then is another essential and obvious defect in the present method of education. Pronunciation of words, as taught in our schools, is wretched. All propriety is destroyed with respect to reading agreeable to the sense and meaning. It is as easy at first to teach children right as wrong. There is no inherent propensity which induces children to pronounce words wrong and read with a monstrous tone: But such things, either taught or indulged in youth, grow up into inveterate habit, which it is often impossible to remove. *(To be concluded in the next number.)*

EXTRACT.

CATO was the TORY of the age in which he lived.—CÆSAR on the other hand was the darling of the people, and WHIG of his country—How strangely sentiments are altered.

FROM THE INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER.

MR. PRINTER,

Your giving the following a place in your useful paper, may be of public utility.

IN the year 1774, the Society of London instituted for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, took the subject of invariable measures into serious consideration, and offered a reward of one hundred guineas to any person residing in any country whatever, who should discover and communicate to the Society, on or before the third Tuesday in March, 1775, a mode whereby to obtain invariable standards for weights and measures, communicable at all times and to all nations; but the liberal encouragement thus held out to the public, was not productive of a single attempt—therefore the same encouragement was repeated the following years, viz. in 1776, 1777, and 1778, in consequence thereof, on the third Tuesday in March 1779, five plans were presented to the Society, amongst which number, that by Mr. John Hatton, Watch-maker, in London, was the most approved, though not perfected to that degree of accuracy required in the constitution of invariable measure. However, as the idea was new, and apparently capable of being carried to a much greater degree of perfection, the Society, in consideration of its merits, and as some encouragement to reconsider the subject, presented him with thirty guineas, and they also renewed their former encouragement.—Several years elapsed, and no steps were apparently taken by Mr. Hatton, towards a more effectual application of the principles he suggested. Mr. Hatton's plan has since been improved by Mr. John Whitehurst, F. R. S. but his plan was thought subject to many inconveniences, and capable of improvement, so the encouragement is still continued, which has induced a citizen of Philadelphia, to take up the matter, who has so far simplified and improved Mr. Whitehurst's plan, that the whole construction of the apparatus, and the method of using it is so easy, that with it, any person of common sense, may find three, four, or five feet, with the greatest ease and exactness, by one single mensuration. Now if any legislative body, or society, in the United States, think the discovery worth attending to, they may receive further information by sending their application or address, (post paid) to the Post-Office of this city, directed to S. W. M. Philadelphia. if no application is made within three months from the date hereof, the inventor will conclude that the Americans think it not an object worthy of their notice, which will put him under the necessity of communicating it somewhere else.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1790.

FROM THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

A correspondent has furnished us with the following authentic anecdotes, which may shew the unhappy and melancholy effects of intrusting the education of youth to immoral persons or strangers.

ANECDOTES.

A PERSON from Great-Britain lately arrived in South-Carolina, and set himself up for a school-master. For a few months he was employed with some degree of caution. But his abilities as a school-master were soon conspicuous in the uncommon progress of his pupils. Withal he assumed the appearance of strict morals and exemplary piety and devotion. This, added to his singular diligence and attention to his school, soon procured him the unbounded confidence of the neighbouring gentlemen and ladies. His school flourished with growing reputation. Under a pretext of imparting instruction to several young ladies under his care, he frequently detained one and another of them singly after the school was dismissed for the day. In this practice he continued until he had seduced and abused no less than five or six of the unhappy children. At length he made an attempt upon a young girl of resolute virtue and daring spirit, whom he solicited to a compliance with his unhallowed lusts.—She deeply resented the base solicitation. His passions were inflamed by opposition—he offered violence—he attempted by force what he could not obtain by entreaty. She resolutely and successfully repelled his attacks, until at length watching her opportunity, she escaped at the door, and hastened by her terrors soon reached her father's house. She immediately unbosomed her soul to her parents, and gave them a detail of the school-master's vile attempt. The father, by vigorous struggles smothered his resentment, until he had collected the fathers of the young ladies in the school. To them he opened the villainous affair, and acquainted them with the master's long practice of detaining their daughters singly in the school. The parents agreed to make enquiry of their daughters.—Upon enquiry no less than five or six found that their daughters either by insinuation, threatning or force, had been overcome and debased. Fully ascertained of the facts, they resolved upon the punishment of the culprit in a summary manner—in a manner dictated by the nature of the crime. They made sharp their knives, went in a body to the school house, ordered home the children, set the wretch's crimes in order before him, and then castrated him on the spot, and left him to his own reflections. In the following night he crept into a neighbouring wood, and the next day died. Such was the universal odium and detestation of his brutal lust and perfidious hypocrisy, that the voice of justice made no enquiry after the authors of his punishment.

A recent instance of the public execution of a school-master, a stranger, in the county of Worcester, convicted of a rape upon a young girl in his school—And a third instance of a British foreigner, who eloped with another man's wife, and married her, and set up a school in a town in this vicinity, and was detected in attempts upon the young girls in his school. These are admonitions sufficient to all parents not lost to a sense of decency, family purity and reputation, never to employ a stranger, much less an immoral profligate, and a hag-beaten debauchee, in the government and instruction of their beloved offspring.

FRANCE.

LIEGE, *October* 22.

THE letter sent by his Highness the Prince Bishop to the states, in answer to their register, touching the fundamental points, is couched in the following terms.——

"SIRS,

"YOUR dispatch of the 13th inst. I have received? and it is with sensibility and regret that I behold the spirit of violence and fear which reigns in all the deliberations at Liege, which more and more justifies the part I have taken in withdrawing from my usual residence. I know that the register which was sent me by my Chapter was not agreed to by the majority of the capitulary suffrages; a thing absolutely necessary in affairs of the highest importance, it being by no means sufficient that the members present decide matters of consequence without the concurrence of those who are obliged to be absent. If all this is considered, and due regard paid to the Emperor's mandate of the 27th of August last, in which his Majesty dictates what I am to do, and from which (as a vassal) I cannot depart, I do not see that I can be required to sanction what passes at Liege, till the constitution, good order, peace, with public and private security, are restored, and before my three estates are legally composed and assembled, I pray God to direct and keep you under his holy protection.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, October 13.

Monsieur de Castellanne having recalled to the memory of gentlemen their resolution on the rights of man, by which they had declared that no man could be arrested or detained but by a legal process, said that he had imagined that all the Bastiles of France having been destroyed, and ministerial despotism confounded in their ruins, every citizen illegally imprisoned, had been restored to liberty: but that to his great surprise he found there were still prisons, where the victims of arbitrary power were confined.—Such places, he said, could not be suffered to exist, without bringing disgrace upon the National Assembly. He then moved the following resolution:

"The National Assembly commands, that all persons driven into exile, or imprisoned by any orders whatever of the executive power, shall be set at liberty.

"That in consequence of this, an address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that he will be graciously pleased to send orders to the commandants of all fortresses, to enlarge all such persons as shall be found to be confined without due authority of law; and that the Lord-Keeper do examine the cases of such others as, having been legally condemned, may be objects of that mercy which it is his Majesty's prerogative to bestow."

The Count de Clermont Tonnerre and Mr. Target warmly supported the motion. As did also

The Reverend Mr. Gregoire, who, to give greater extent to it, moved, by way of amendment, that the absurd power granted by the edict 1695, to Bishops, by which they are authorised to shut up in the Epifcopal prisons any of their clergy, who should have transgressed the rules of a clerical life, be abolished.

Monſieur de Foncault contended, that ſuch a power was neceſſary to a Biſhop, and that without it he could not maintain diſcipline among his clergy. Diſcipline was as neceſſary in the church as in the army. He himſelf, he ſaid, had been confined more than four times by his ſuperior officer, for breaches of diſcipline.

Several other amendments were propoſed, ſuch as that the almoſt numberleſs houſes of correction in Paris, and which deſpotiſm formerly peopled at pleaſure, ſhould be converted to other purpoſes.—And alſo that perſons confined for lunacy, and thoſe who having been condemned to death by law, had obtained lettres de cachet to remove them to other places of confinement, and thus reſcue them from an ignominious death, ſhould be excepted from the benefit of this reſolution.

The further diſcuſſion of the reſolution was at laſt adjourned.

OXFORD, November 9.

On Monday morning about four o'clock, the large oak ſituated at the entrance of Magdalen College, Water Walks, ſuddenly fell down; The wind was not very boiſterous; but the late rains had ſo moiſtened the ground, that the ſmall remains of the roots (moſt of which were decayed) were not ſufficient to hold it. Among the dirt torn up with the root, were found an ancient ſpear. and a couple of arrows. By the college records this tree appears to be upwards of three hundred years old, and meaſured near eight feet in the girth. Under this venerable oak the celebrated Mr. Addiſon, while Fellow of Magdalen college, meditated many of his papers in the Spectator.

LONDON, October 28.

The Imperial armies have in three weeks obtained five important victories, made themſelves maſters with little bloodſhed, of a fortreſs deemed almoſt impregnable, the key of European Turkey on the German frontiers, and reduced the provinces of Beſſäbaria, Wallachia, Boſnia, and Servia; and there is not a ſtrong fortreſs, nor a powerful army to ſtop their progreſs to Conſtantinople. Perhaps, early in the next campaign, Laudohn may at the gates of that capital, dictate peace; and the Porte may be compelled, by the ceſſion of its European territories, to purchaſe the ſafety of its Aſiatic Empire.

The Emperor's troops in Ghent finding the patriotic army was marching to take poſſeſſion of the town, ordered the town gates to be ſhut and that none ſhould be permitted to go in or out, except waggons with proviſions on market-days. A number of the patriotic troops concealed themſelves in the proviſion waggons, and when they got within the gates ſeized on the centinels, and opened a paſſage for all the patriotic troops to enter; they immediately laid ſiege to the garriſon which they got poſſeſſion of in about 5 or 6 days: a great number of lives were loſt, and about one half of the town deſtroyed:—Bruges was ſeized on and taken poſſeſſion of in a few hours, by the patriotic army (having collected themſelves in one body) which went and laid ſiege to Bruſſels.

A laudable Example.—Mr. T. Bradford, late an upholſterer at Doncaſter, a few years ago became a bankrupt; but from a return of fortune, on Tueſday laſt, by public advertiſement, he convened his creditors, and not only paid them near 2000l. but, with other friends, gave then an elegant entertainment. The bells of the church were rung, and the day concluded with the greateſt harmony.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 13, 1790.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 9, 1790.

MR. CLYMER took his ſeat this day.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury was read, informing the Houſe, that agreeable to their reſolution of 21ſt Sept. he had prepared a report, reſpecting the Finances, with a plan for the ſupport of the public credit, and requeſted to know at what time the houſe would pleaſe to receive the ſame.

The *time*, and *manner* of receiving this communication, was made a ſubject of debate. It was contended by ſome members that there was the greateſt propriety in the Secretary's delivering it in perſon, and giving a verbal explanation of the ſeveral parts—as it could not be ſuppoſed that the members could fully comprehend a ſyſtem ſo various and complex, without its being accompanied with an explanation: That ſubjects of this kind are in their nature intricate—the Houſe would want information, and muſt wiſh to receive it from the beſt ſource.

A reſolution was propoſed that the Report ſhould be received on Thurſday next, accompanied with ſuch reaſons and explanations as might be neceſſary, ſtated in writing. After ſome further converſation, in which the perſonal appearance of the Secretary on the floor of the Houſe was alternately objected to, and contended for, the following reſolution, in ſubſtance, was adopted, viz. "That on Thurſday next this Houſe "will receive, in writing, the report of the Se- "cretary of the Treaſury Department, agreea- "ble to the order of the 21ſt Sept. laſt."

The order of the day being called for, the Houſe went into a committee of the whole, on The Preſident's Speech—

Mr. BALDWIN in the Chair,

—and adopted the following reſolution:

Reſolved, as the ſenſe of this committee, That an addreſs be preſented by the Houſe to The Preſident of the United States, in anſwer to his Speech to both Houſes, with aſſurances that this Houſe will, without delay, proceed to take into their ſerious conſideration the various and important matters recommended to their attention.

This reſolution being agreed to by the Houſe, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare the addreſs, Mr. SMITH, (S. C.) Mr. CLYMER, and Mr. LAWRANCE.

Mr. AMES introduced a petition of Chriſtopher Saddler, of Nova-Scotia, ſtating, that his veſſel and cargo had been ſeized at the port of Boſton, for a breach of a law of the United States, of which he was, at the time, ignorant—and praying relief: Laid on the table.——Adjourned.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11.

Mr. HATHORN, Mr. TRUMBULL, and Mr. MOORE, took their ſeats this day.

Mr. BOUDINOT of the committee appointed to enquire into the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion, brought in a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. AMES, the petition of Chriſtopher Saddler was read a ſecond time, and refered to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. SMITH, (S. C.) from the Committee appointed to prepare an Addreſs in anſwer to The Preſident's Speech, preſented a report, which being read, it was voted, That the Houſe would to morrow reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole, to take the ſame into conſideration.

Mr. GOODHUE, of the Committee appointed the laſt ſeſſion, to prepare a Cenſus, or Enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, enquired, whether it is conſidered that the committee then choſen, is now in exiſtence—if it is, he moved, That more effectually to anſwer the object of their appointment, the Committee ſhould be enlarged, to conſiſt of a Member from each State.

Mr. SMITH, (S. C.) obſerved, that the ſeveral matters recommended to the conſideration of the Houſe in The Preſident's Speech, are objects of more immediate attention—ſuggeſted the propriety of appointing Committees to take them reſpectively into conſideration, and accordingly moved, That the Houſe ſhould go into a Committee of the whole.

Several gentlemen obſerved, that it would be perhaps more proper to wait for thoſe communications to which The Preſident referred in the Speech.

Mr. GOODHUE ſuſpended his motion, till the Houſe ſhould decide on that made by Mr. SMITH—which being put, was not adopted.

Mr. GOODHUE then roſe to enquire, Whether it is conſidered that the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion, ſhould be taken up in the ſtage in which it was left, or *de novo*.

This enquiry occaſioned conſiderable diſcuſſion.—Many of the members ſpoke on the occaſion.—The Speaker ſaid, that it had been cuſtomary in the legiſlative aſſemblies with which he had been connected, to continue the buſineſs from one ſeſſion to another, during the time for which the members are elected—but it appeared that this was not ſtrictly conſonant to parliamentary uſage, and as the ſubject is of very great importance, and different ſentiments are entertained by gentlemen, it appeared neceſſary that the Houſe ſhould come to a deciſion upon it.

Mr. LIVERMORE, adverting to the neceſſity and importance of the two Houſes' adopting ſimilar rules of conduct, propoſed that a committee ſhould be choſen on the part of the Houſe, to confer with a committee on the part of the Senate, to determine on a uniform ſyſtem to be adopted by both Houſes.

Mr. PAGE, Mr. LEE and Mr. SMITH were ſeverally of opinion, that the buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion could not with propriety be taken up in the preſent, in the ſituation in which it was then left.—They contended that it ſhould be entered upon *de novo*—As on the contrary ſuppoſition, queſtions of the higheſt importance to the peace and happineſs of a great part of the Union might be reſumed, and determined, in the early part of the ſeſſion, in a very thin Houſe, and by a ſmall majority of a bare quorum of members.—The extenſive territory which is repreſented—the great diſtance, from which moſt of the members came—all concur in favor of taking up the buſineſs anew.

Mr. CLYMER obſerved, that Congreſs by chuſing a committee to enquire into, and report the unfiniſhed buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion, plainly indicate that they do not conſider that buſineſs as dead—for if it had been ſo conſidered it was abſurd to appoint ſuch a committee.

Mr. LAWRANCE ſaid, that when the buſineſs of the laſt ſeſſion, ſhould come before either Houſe, it lay with them to determine in what manner they ſhould proceed with reſpect to every article. He objected to the appointment of a committee.

The motion for a committee was put and negatived.

It was then moved that a committee of ten be appointed to bring in a bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; which paſſing in the affirmative, the following members were appointed, viz.

Mr. Foſter,	Mr. Clymer,
Mr. Goodhue,	Mr. Seney,
Mr. Sherman,	Mr. White,
Mr. Lawrance,	Mr. Smith,
Mr. Schureman,	Mr. Baldwin.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, was received, with the following communications.

UNITED STATES, JAN. 11, 1790.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I HAVE directed Mr. Lear, my private Secretary, to lay before you a copy of the adoption and ratification of the Conſtitution of the United States, by the State of North-Carolina, together with the copy of a letter from his Excellency Samuel Johnſton, Preſident of the Convention of ſaid State, to the Preſident of the United States.

The originals of the papers which are herewith tranſmitted to you, will be lodged in the office of the Secretary of State.

G. WASHINGTON.

FAYETTEVILLE, *State of North-Carolina, 4th December*, 1789.

SIR,

BY order of the Convention of the people of this State, I have the honor to tranſmit to you the ratification and adoption of the Conſtitution of the United States by the ſaid Convention in behalf of the people.

With ſentiments of the higheſt conſideration and reſpect, I have the honor to be, Sir, your moſt faithful and obedient ſervant,

(Signed) SAMUEL JOHNSTON,
Preſident of the Convention,
To the Preſident of the United States.

I DO certify the above to be a true copy from the original.

TOBIAS LEAR, *Secretary to the Preſident of the United States.*

A copy of the adoption and ratification of the Conſtitution of the United States, by the State of North-Carolina.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

IN CONVENTION.

WHEREAS the General Convention which met in Philadelphia, in purſuance of a recommendation of Congreſs, did recommend to the citizens of the United States, a Conſtitution or form of government in the following words, viz. "We the people," &c. [*Here follows the Conſtitution of the United States, verbatim.*]

Reſolved, That this Convention, in behalf of the freemen, citizens and inhabitants of the State of North-Carolina, do adopt and ratify the ſaid Conſtitution and form of government.

Done in Convention, the 21ſt day of November, 1789.

(Signed) SAMUEL JOHNSTON,
Preſident of the Convention.
J. HUNT, J. TAYLOR, } *Secretaries.*

BY the direction of the Preſident of the United States, I have examined and compared the foregoing with the adoption and ratification of the Conſtitution of the United States, by the ſtate of North Carolina, which was tranſmitted to the Preſident of the United States, by Samuel Johnſton, Preſident of the Convention of ſaid State, as well as the tranſcript of the Conſtitution of the United States, recited in the ſaid ratification, which I certify to be a true copy.

TOBIAS LEAR, *Secretary to the Preſident of the United States.*

The houſe then adjourned till 11 o'clock, tomorrow morning.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12.

The order of the day being called for, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole.—Mr. BALDWIN in the chair.

—The report of the Committee appointed to prepare an Addreſs in anſwer to The Preſident's Speech to both Houſes, being read, the ſame was taken into conſideration.

The Committee having diſcuſſed the ſeveral parts of this Addreſs, roſe—and the Chairman reported the ſame without amendments—which being again read in the Houſe, was adopted unanimouſly.

It was then moved, That a Committee be appointed to wait on The Preſident of the United States, to learn from him, at what time, and in what place, he would receive this Addreſs—Mr. SMITH, (S. C.) Mr. CLYMER, and Mr. LAWRANCE, were appointed the Committee on this occaſion.

A meſſage from The Preſident of the United States, by the Hon. GEN. KNOX, Secretary at War, was received—this being accompanied by a number of confidential papers: The Houſe ordered the Doors of the Gallery to be ſhut.

UNITED STATES.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 29.

SKETCH of the Proceedings of the Legiſlature of this State.

MESSAGE of His Excellency The Preſident of this State.

Gentlemen of the Honorable Senate, and
Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IT affords me the higheſt pleaſure, to meet you again in Aſſembly to adviſe and conſult with you upon the affairs of the State at a time when ſo important matters will fall under your conſideration. The public papers received ſince the laſt ſeſſion, will be laid before you by the Secretary, and among them, you will find many acts and reſolves of Congreſs which will require your deliberations; among others, it is of conſequence to conſider the propoſal of the Federal Government, to take under their care the ſupport of the Light Houſes upon the conditions therein mentioned, and determine what territory, and whether any ſhall be ceded to the United States: Alſo to conſider upon the expediency of paſſing a law impowering the United States to confine their priſoners in the priſons of this State.

Perhaps it may be thought worthy of your attention to take under conſideration the preſent Exciſe Act, and determine how long it ought to be continued: And whether the duties ought to be leſſened, on account of the impoſt now drawn by the United States.

It may be of importance to have an inquiry, whether any of the exiſting laws of the State, militate with, or are repugnant to the laws of the United States, or the Conſtitution of the Federal Government.

The amendments propoſed by Congreſs to the Conſtitution of the United States, cannot fail of being conſidered and determined upon as early as the nature of the buſineſs before you will admit. Some other matters of importance will from time to time, as they may be in readineſs, be communicated by private meſſages.

This being the ſeaſon for granting the ſupplies of the preſent year, that object cannot paſs unnoticed.

GENTLEMEN,

I recommend to you unanimity and diſpatch, and beg leave to aſſure you, that I ſhall be very happy in joining with you to promote and carry into execution all thoſe meaſures which may tend to advance the good of our common country.

Given at the Council-Chamber in Portſmouth, the 23d day of December, 1789.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

IN SENATE, DECEMBER 25.

VOTED, That Joſiah Gilman, jun Eſq. Nathaniel Parker and Nathaniel Gilman, Eſq'rs. be a committee to examine in the ſeveral offices of this State for proper vouchers to authenticate the accounts of this State againſt the United States, and furniſh John Taylor Gilman, Eſq. one of the Commiſſioners, with them.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This vote, after being read, was concurred with this amendment, "that Nathaniel Parker, and Nathaniel Gilman, Eſq'rs. be the committee."

Voted, That this Houſe join in conferrence with the Hon. Senate (if they ſee fit) as ſoon as conveniently may be, on the ſubject, "whether His Excellency Preſident SULLIVAN can conſtitutionally continue in the Chair of Government while he holds the office of Diſtrict Judge."

HARTFORD, January 7.

We are informed, that at the general meeting of the merchants of this ſtate, convened at Middletown on the 31ſt ultimo, a petition and remonſtrance to the general aſſembly, for a repeal of the exciſe law, was drawn up and unanimouſly adopted, and is to be preſented to the honorable the legiſlature at their next ſeſſion, by a deputation from the ſeveral counties in the ſtate.

While we reprobate an act ſo oppreſſive and unequal in its operation, we cannot but be gratified that a body ſo reſpectable have adopted a meaſure which tends to keep up the good harmony and peace of the ſtate.

They have likewiſe written to the Hon. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treaſury, requeſting that light-houſes might be erected and buoys placed for the improvement and ſafety of the navigation of this and the neigbouring ſtates.

Since the firſt of September 1788, ten thouſand two hundred and ſeventy eight yards of woollen cloth have been made at the woollen manufactory in this city. It is with pleaſure we add that this manufactory is in a flouriſhing ſtate—four thouſand weight of fine wool has juſt come to hand from Spain, which with what was before on hand makes a large ſtock—A number of good workmen are employed, and broad and narrow cloths of various colours, ſuperfine, midling and low prized, are ſold on as reaſonable terms as they can be imported.

Laſt Monday four fine ſalmon were caught in the river juſt below this city.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THE *NEWS-BOY's* ADDRESS TO HIS CUSTOMERS.

BEHOLD, another year is paſt,
Full as important as the laſt;
For TIME, like hares, our papers ſay,
Conceives, and brings forth every day;
Pregnant at once with dire diſtempers,
Conventions, Congreſs, and young Empires.
Four years employed th' American nation,
In nurſing up the Confederation;
A child of frame ſo weak and ſlender,
No Doctor's ſkill could cure or mend her;
Doom'd to decay, in hectic deep,
And leave all good old whigs to weep.
But ſoon a general States' Convention,
With much lov'd WASHINGTON the bench on,
Propoſed a federal government,
To all the States for their conſent.
How did its foes with jealous ſtrife,
Attempt to take the infant's life;
Predict a tyrant's reign, and bawl,
That Freedom by the brat muſt fall!
Like *Herod*, who, to keep command,
Deſtroyed all children in the land,
Leſt a good Prince ſhould fill the throne,
And ſcourge all knaveries with his own:
But Wiſdom, which prevails o'er bawling,
Has ſav'd the child from tory mauling;
Given him a GUARDIAN and PROTECTOR,
As wiſe as SOLON, ſtrong as HECTOR:
And Congreſs too, with powers extending,
Farther than patching work and mending;
Have now begun, in Freedom's cauſe,
A code of energetic laws.
Have not our papers every week,
Told you what Congreſs think and ſpeak?
That words and dogmas, fall like hammers,
When raging —— now ſpouts and ſtammers:
How ——— bawls in ſouthern cauſe,
And tireſome —— hems and haws?
How *Old Dominion* in a paſſion,
Swears ſhe'll ſeparate from the nation—
If government ſhould not reſide,
On Allegany's rocky ſide?
Such patriotiſm was never known,
From times of BRUTUS to our own:
For how can Congreſs rule the State,
With vaſt Kentucky's added weight;
Unleſs in center borne alone
By huge American *back bone*?*
North Carolinians too appear,
With State of Franklin in the rear,
Demanding Congreſs now ſhould ſettle,
In woods, with Gougers, Creeks, and cattle:
For know you not, the time will come,
When Yankies, ſtarv'd at home, will roam
To ſouthern climes, to find good fare,
And then—*your Congreſs' ready there?*
Have you not ſeen our CHIEF careſſed,
In panegyric ſtrains addreſſed?
In praiſe *genteely* told t' his eyes,
He's greateſt, beſt, moſt juſt, moſt wiſe?
On ſtage high rais'd, like puppet ſhow,
T' amuſe the gaping croud below?
Now States, 'tis clearly prov'd at Boſton,
Their ſovereignty ſhould make the moſt on;
Each State, in governor's opinion,
At home ſhould rank before the Union;
And ſhould our Preſident but doubt,
We'll try the reaſoning, force of gout.†
Have not our friends, acroſs the Atlantic,
Found Freedom growing wild and antic?
At haughty nobles rais'd her heel,
And made all foes her vengeance feel?
Open'd the Baſtile's dark receſs,
Releas'd the victims from diſtreſs?
Made tyrants fly before her arms,
And throughout Europe ſpread alarms?
All this, and more, we printers tell,
And hope this year to do as well.—
You'll hear, each week, what duty's laid,
To pay our debts, and help our trade;
And if you'll pay the boy, he'll try,
Againſt th' Exciſe to raiſe a cry;
That fraudful tax, which makes you ſwear,
To ſave your money, when you dare.
But this, all this, cannot be done,
Without a fee to help us run;
Eor boys, like wheels, in conſtant toil,
Will lag and creak without the OIL.

NOTES.

* The Allegany mountains, ſo called.
† Alluding to a recent fact.

MR. FENNO,

I REQUEST you to re-publiſh the following Extract, with the accompanying obſervations, and oblige PETER.

From the review of the Debates of Congreſs, in the 'Analytical Review, or New Literary Journal,' publiſhed by J. Johnſton, London.

'Their parliamentary forms, language and conſtitution, are nearly the ſame, *mutatis mutandis*, with thoſe of the Britiſh and Iriſh parliaments: but the ſpirit and air that breathe in their ſpeeches are more candid, ſincere and patriotic. The ſeveral ſpeakers, it is evident, are leſs under the influence of prejudice and political faction than ours, and more open to conviction.

'The free and republican ſpirit of America appears in nothing more than in the toleration of taking down the public debates in ſhort hand. This, if the Britiſh government ſhall verge, in proceſs of time, towards republicaniſm, will be granted by our parliaments: If the genius of monarchy ſhall, on the contrary, overſet the preſent political balance, the gallery doors will not be ſo eaſily opened, and leſs indulgence will be extended to thoſe who report debates on the ſtrength of memory.'

THE liberality of mind which dictated the above, does honor to the human heart—The publication of the debates of Congreſs, have proved an unbounded ſource of information, inſtruction and amuſement to the citizens of the United States. And altho from the circumſtance of the *novelty* of the buſineſs, the various ſpeeches have not been ſo fully detailed, as ſome perſons have wiſhed, yet upon the whole, more perfect ſketches have perhaps never appeared in any country, than many of the publications have been, and the portraits of the ſpeakers in general, have been held up to the view of the people thro this medium, in a very reſpectable point of light.—The National Legiſlature has been identified, if the expreſſion may be allowed, to the mental eye of every citizen. The tranſactions of Congreſs have been "open and above board." The voice of clamor has not been heard, nor have inſidious reproaches of intrigues, concluves, and dark proceedings grated upon our ears.—The people have without doubt, been led to entertain the moſt favorable and honorable ſentiments of the Repreſentative body, whoſe enlightened and candid policy has not only kept the doors of their Gallery open, but ſuffered their debates to be taken on the floor of the Houſe as a matter of courſe.—Such a privilege once enjoyed (like the precious bleſſing of freedom) makes an indelible impreſſion on the mind; and it would be infinitely better not to have realized the gratification, than, after having participated it for a ſeaſon, to be deprived of it for ever.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 13.

Monday the legiſlature of this ſtate convened in this city, purſuant to adjournment: Not making a quorum, they adjourned until twelve o'clock yeſterday.

A CORRESPONDENT

Begs leave to obſerve, that nothing can be more abſurd than to pretend the leaſt ſimilarity between the American Revolution, and the preſent Inſurrection in France. The one effected by the united exertions of an oppreſſed people—The other proceeding from the ebullitions of a frantic populace, who always clamor againſt the Government in a time of ſcarcity, and return to admiration and ſubmiſſion upon an appearance of plenty; who ſo far from being enſlaved by LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH, never experienced ſo mild a reign, nor poſſeſſed a Sovereign ſo truly deſerving the appellation of *Father of his People*. Every American ought to regret, that the gallant Marquis DE LA FAYETTE has ſuffered his diſappointment of the *Mareſchal's* ſtaff to induce him to head thoſe popular clamors. A knowledge of the hiſtory of France alone, without the ſpirit of prophecy, is ſufficient to aſcertain the event of the preſent commotions. The few reſpectable characters that ſupport the popular cauſe, will *continue* to fall off, until the reaping of the harveſt; when the diſturbances will ceaſe, and the Government be reſtored to its original form, unleſs LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH ſhall *really deſire* to remit ſome of his privileges. The former inſurrections have generally enhanced the power of the Monarch, but it is not probable that the pacific LOUIS, will accept any ſuch acquiſition. Thoſe who are called the PEOPLE of Paris are perhaps the moſt verſatile of the human race—generally actuated by the mere impulſe of the moment, and after one great exertion return to eaſe and imbecility. *Maſſachuſetts Centinel.*

There is ſome how or other a ſtrange propenſity in many perſons to arraign the proceedings, depreciate the motives, and blaſt the reputation of thoſe who diſtinguiſh themſelves by their exertions, and exemplary conduct on great occaſions. This diſpoſition diſcovers itſelf, not only towards eminent characters, but whole communities, and nations fall under the cenſure of ſuch miſanthropiſts. Several writers have been unwearied in their endeavors to leſſen the pleaſure which the friends of humanity derive from contemplating the proſpect which opens upon our illuſtrious allies of obtaining a free conſtitution. Their unparallelled ſacrifices—that blaze of ſentiment, that energy of thought, that juſtneſs of ideas, which characterize the proceedings of the National Aſſembly, animate the ſpeeches and declamations of their patriots, and run through their truly nervous publications—that intrepidity and firmneſs of their leaders, which aſſerts the long injured rights of their country in the face of deſpotiſm—in ſhort that all-pervading ſpirit of light and information, which has caught from man to man, and roufed every great and noble principle of the human heart to action—all theſe and much more that might be mentioned are but the tranſient ebullitions of an unconquerable verſatility!—and forſooth, becauſe the people of France a century ago, worſhipped thro ignorance a tyrant; the preſent fermentation is to evaporate in fumo! but the cream of the jeſt is, that the noble aſſertor of the Rights of Mankind, "in both Hemiſpheres," the hero of volunteers in the nobleſt of cauſes, the MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE is actuated by chagrin and diſappointment, in his glorious undertaking to make his country free.

"*Envy will merit, as its ſhade purſue.*"

Is there a character in the Roll of American Worthies, againſt whom the arrows of malevolence have not been levelled at one period or another? But they recoil---and may they ever recoil on the unprincipled traducers of patriotiſm and honor.

The ſhip Aſtrea, Capt. Magee, was well at Batavia in Auguſt laſt.

FROM THE CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

The following letter was received by the laſt poſt. The manifeſt deſign of it is to give information to the Citizens of the United States on points to which moſt of them muſt be ſtrangers. I do not know how better to throw it before them, than by requeſting the printers to inſert it in their ſeveral papers. B. L.

GENTLEMEN, *Dec. 7, 1789.*

THE permanent reſidence of Congreſs has furniſhed ſo intereſting a ſubject for debate, in the late ſeſſion of that honorable body, as to juſtify us in preſuming that the individual citizens of each State muſt feel themſelves deeply concerned in the eventual deciſion. Next to the great conſtitutional queſtion, which ſo lately agitated our minds, we conſider it as an object of the greateſt importance to the preſent and future welfare of our country, that ever called for a diſcuſſion in our national councils.

Such being the ſentiments of the inhabitants of Alexandria and George-Town, they have appointed us a committee to communicate with the principal towns in the Eaſtern States, on this intereſting ſubject; and to give them an impartial and candid detail of thoſe circumſtances, which in our eſtimation, render the Potomack the moſt eligible ſituation in the Union.

In compliance with their wiſhes, we now beg leave to addreſs you; with the fulleſt confidence, that a free and manly diſcuſſion will never incur the cenſure of Americans. We are, however, aware of the objections that may be made to our repreſentations on the ſcore of ſelf-intereſt; nor, will candor permit us to diſown the many advantages we ſhall peculiarly derive from a deciſion in favor of the Potomack—but, if they be found ſtrictly true, we hope they will have their due weight, notwithſtanding the motives to which they may be attributed.

We preſume it will be univerſally admitted as juſt, that the ſeat of Federal Government ought to be fixed as near the centre of territory as poſſible; ſince population and wealth are circumſtances as fluctuating and variable as the winds, and equally undeſerving of attention, if permanency is the object. The expenſe which will attend the erection of the neceſſary buildings, makes us hope that this is meant. Some regard then ought to be paid to poſterity, if a perpetual union is the wiſh of all; and to the hiſtory of emigrations, that we may not have a ſimilar expence to encounter in a ſhort time. That the river Potomack is nearer the centre of the Union, than any other conſiderable river, and is more advantageouſly ſituated for preſerving an intercourſe with the inhabitants of the Weſtern Territory, none can doubt; when we recollect the anxiety the Engliſh nation felt thirty years ago, in conſequence of the poſſeſſion of this extenſive and fertile country by the French, we think ourſelves particularly intereſted, from our greater vicinity, in giving the inhabitants thereof no cauſe to complain. The ſafety of all the Atlantic States requires the utmoſt attention to the continuance of this intercourſe; as their independence and ſeparation from the Union would beget connections highly dangerous to our exiſtence. Preſuming that the navigation, extent, and productions of the Potomack are not well known to many of your citizens, it may not be improper to give them a full and juſt deſcription thereof.

The Potomack empties into the bay of Cheſapeak in latitude 37. 50. one hundred miles above the Capes: From the mouth of the river to George-Town—the higheſt part to which navigation is practicable for ſea veſſels—is one hundred and ſixty miles; the depth of water is from three and a half to fifteen fathoms; the breadth of the river is from one to twelve miles: The navigation is more ſafe and eaſy than that of any other river in the United States, affording every where good anchorage, and fine harbors from its numerous creeks.

A veſſel of twelve hundred hogſheads of tobacco burthen has loaded at Alexandria, and one of ſeven hundred at George-Town. The inland navigation is at preſent uſed twenty-four miles above Fort-Cumberland: From thence to the Great-Falls is two hundred miles; though it may be made navigable to the mouth of Savage-Creek, eight miles higher. The preſent land-carriage from the mouth of Savage to Dunkard's Bottom, on Cheat-River, is thirty-ſeven miles; from thence to the Ohio it is navigable; but it is very practicable to improve the navigation ſo as to reduce the land carriage between the Potomac and Weſtern Waters to only ſeventeen miles. As a proof of the facility of the communication, we apprehend the authority of Mr. WALPOLE and his aſſociates in their anſwer to the report of the board of trade in England will have ſome weight. Dr. MITCHELL too, who on occaſion of the war between France and England, on account of the back country, was employed by the Miniſtry to take an accurate ſurvey of all the country, and publiſh a map in conſequence thereof, accompanied with a deſcription of the country, agrees with thoſe gentlemen, in proving the eaſy communication between the Eaſtern and Weſtern Country, when it was leſs known than at preſent. Speaking of the Ohio, they ſay, "The country is well watered by ſeveral navigable rivers communicating with each other, and by which, and a ſhort land-carriage of only forty miles, the produce of the Ohio can even now be ſent cheaper to the ſeaport town of Alexandria, on the river Potomack, (where Gen. BRADDOCK's tranſports landed his troops) than any kind of merchandize is at this time ſent from Northampton to London." And Mr. JEFFERSON, in his Notes on the State of Virginia, ſpeaking of the connection between the Atlantic and Weſtern Waters, ſays, "The Potomack offers itſelf under the following circumſtances for the trade of the lakes and the waters weſtward of lake Erie. When it ſhall have entered that lake, it muſt coaſt along its Southern ſhore, on account of the number and excellence of its harbors, the Northern, though ſhorteſt, having few harbors, and thoſe unſafe. Having reached Cayahoga, to proceed on to New-York, it will have 825 miles, and five portages: Whereas it is but 425 miles to Alexandria, its emporium on the Potomack, if it turns into the Cayahoga, and paſſes through that, Big-Beaver, Ohio, Yohogany, (or Monongahela and Cheat) and Potomack, and there are but two portages; the firſt of which, between Cayahoga and Beaver, may be removed by uniting the ſources of theſe waters, which are lakes in the neighborhood of each other, and in a champaign country. The other, from the waters of the Ohio to Potomack, will be from 15 to 40 miles, according to the trouble which ſhall be taken to approach the two navigations. For the trade of the Ohio, or that which ſhall come into it from its own waters or the Miſſiſippi, it is nearer through the Potomack to Alexandria than to New-York by 580 miles, and is interrupted by one portage only.

There is another circumſtance of difference too. The lakes themſelves never freeze, but the communications between them freeze, and the Hudſon's river is itſelf ſhut up by the ice three months in the year; whereas the channel to the Cheſapeak leads directly to a warm climate—the ſouthern parts of it very rarely freeze at all, and whenever the northern do, it is ſo near the ſources of the rivers, that the frequent floods to which they are liable break up the ice immediately; ſo that veſſels may paſs through the whole winter ſubject only to accidental and ſhort delays." From the mouth of Savage to the ſettlements in the Muſkingum, weſt of the Ohio, is about 140 miles. A good road between theſe places is now opening, if not completed; from the Great-Falls to tide water, following the courſe of the river, is fourteen miles, and by land only eleven; from the Great-Falls to George-Town, is alſo fourteen miles, and to Alexandria ſeventeen, with good roads to each. The lands on the lower parts of the Potomack produce tobacco, corn, wheat and cotton plentifully. The country above the falls is remarkably fertile, and yields large quantities of hemp and flax, with the ſeveral articles produced below except cotton; the ſtreams which empty into the Potomack are many; the principal are Patterſon's Creek, which falls into the Potomack ten miles below Fort-Cumberland, and is navigable twenty miles above its mouth; the South-Branch, ſeventeen miles below Cumberland, is navigable one hundred miles: Cape-Capon, ſixty miles below, is navigable twenty miles. Conococheague, ninety miles below, is navigable twenty-four miles. Opecan, one hundred and five miles below, is navigable twenty-five miles from its mouth, and within a few miles of Wincheſter, a flouriſhing inland town. The Shanandoah, one hundred and thirty miles below, may with a ſmall expence be made navigable for one hundred and ſixty miles, and is already uſed for a great part of that diſtance. The Monocaſy, one hundred and fifty miles below Cumberland, is navigable thirty miles above its mouth; this river is within two miles of Frederick-Town in Maryland; one of the largeſt inland towns in the United States; theſe ſeveral ſtreams paſs through a country not exceeded in fertility of ſoil or ſalubrity of air by any in America, if any in the world; perhaps no part of America can boaſt of being more healthy than the Potomack in general; and we have been more aſtoniſhed at the objections which have been made to fixing the ſeat of government on it, from a ſuppoſed deficiency in this reſpect, than any other; the country is almoſt entirely high and dry, with plentiful ſtreams of pure water throughout the whole extent of it: And are not theſe the principal circumſtances which conduce to health in every climate? But we aſcribe the imputation to the general idea entertained of a ſouthern clime by the inhabitants of a more northern one, which is only juſt with reſpect to the country adjacent to the ſea-coaſt; for it is a fact we believe well aſcertained, that the upper country, even in Georgia, the moſt ſouthern State, is extremely healthy. But we wiſh to refer you on this ſubject to numbers of your friends and countrymen ſettled among us; their health will prove the aſſertion. The Berkely ſprings, or bath, is ſituated within a few miles of this river, and frequented by the afflicted from all the States, and much celebrated for its effects: Slate, marble, freeſtone of the red and grey Portland kinds, and iron ore may be had in great abundance on the banks of the river; indeed ſeveral iron works are already eſtabliſhed thereon; of coal too there is an inexhauſtible quantity near Cumberland, convenient to water carriage, from whence the towns in future may be ſupplied—With regard to fiſh the ir plenty is too well known to require a particular deſcription; ſuffice it to ſay that large quantities of herring and white fiſh are annually exported to the Weſt-Indies. As to the defenſibility of the Potomack, we are of opinion no river in America is capable of being rendered more ſecure: Its banks are every where high and bold, with the channel often not more than two hundred yards from the ſhore; Digges's point, about ſix miles below Alexandria, and juſt above Piſcataway creek, is remarkably well calculated for a battery, as all veſſels coming up the river muſt preſent their bows to that point, for the diſtance of three quarters of a mile; and, after paſſing, their ſterns are equally expoſed, for about the ſame diſtance; the middle of the channel there is not more than two hundred yards from the point.

Having now enumerated the particular advantages of the Potomack, ſuffer us to obſerve that the commerce of the river on which the ſeat of government ſhall be fixed, will thereby be greatly encreaſed; and propriety and juſtice ſeem to require that the merchants of every part of the Union ſhould partake of the advantages reſulting from that circumſtances, as equally as the nature of the caſe will admit. Upon the Potomack are but few merchants of large capital, and but very little ſhipping; hence the merchants to the eaſtward would have a fairer chance of ſharing in the trade of the metropolis, than could be expected, if the ſeat of government ſhould be fixed either on the Suſquehanna or Delaware, where the opulent and comparatively long eſtabliſhed towns of Baltimore and Philadelphia, furniſh merchants of large capitals, ready and capable of ſeizing every advantage themſelves, and thus engroſſing the whole commerce of theſe rivers. Beſides, we apprehend it to be an incontrovertible fact that your produce and manufactures would meet with a more ready market on the Potomack, than on either of thoſe rivers. The ſouthern States are too much engaged in raiſing valuable ſtaple commodities to attend to manufactures; it will therefore be a long time before they can rival you in this branch; while the inhabitants of Pennſylvania have already made conſiderable progreſs in theſe arts. The preference given by Britain to the commerce of the ſouthern States before the revolution was founded on this policy, that they interfered leaſt with her manufactures: Ought not the ſame motives to influence you, who are anxious to ſupplant her with reſpect to the articles with which ſhe ſtill continues to furniſh us? When the greater centrality of the Potomack is conſidered, we think this circumſtance ought to be deciſive with you, in giving it the preference we contend for. To us it appears evident that the produce, manufactures and ſhipping of your country would be in much greater demand on the Potomack, than any where elſe more to the northward.

We accordingly requeſt you to take the ſubject into your ſerious conſideration, and weigh maturely the merits of a place, which beſides its other advantages, preſents the eaſieſt communication with our weſtern brethren.

We are, Gentlemen, your obedient Servants,

Robert Peter, George Walker, Bernard O'Neill, Benjamin Stoddert, William Deakins, jun. George Gilpin, John Fitzgerald, Charles Simms, David Stuart, Robert T. Hooe.

MR. FENNO,

The following was lately received from a gentleman in Boſton—The plan appears to be ſimple, and a real improvement—and as it includes a proviſion for both ſexes, its liberality and benevolence muſt recommend it to the friends of the riſing generation.

THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION,

Adopted by the Town of Boſton, October 15, 1789.

I. THAT there be one School in which the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages ſhall be taught, and ſcholars fully qualified for the Univerſities. That all candidates for admiſſion into this School ſhall be at leaſt ten years of age, having been previouſly well inſtructed in Engliſh Grammar; that they ſhall continue in it not longer than four years, and that they have liberty to attend the public writing Schools at ſuch hours as the viſiting Committee ſhall direct.

II. That there be one writing School at the South part of the town: one at the Centre, and one at the North part; that, in theſe Schools, the children of both ſexes be taught writing, and alſo arithmetic in the various branches uſually taught in the Town Schools, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

III. That there be one reading School at the South part of the Town, one at the Centre, and one at the North part; that, in theſe Schools, the children of both ſexes be taught to ſpell, accent, and read both proſe and verſe, and alſo be inſtructed in Engliſh Grammar and Compoſition.

IV. That the children of both ſexes be admitted into the reading and writing Schools at the age of ſeven years, having previouſly received the inſtruction uſual at Women's Schools; that they be allowed to continue in the reading and writing Schools till the age of fourteen, the boys attending the year round, the girls from the 20th of April to the 20th of October following; that they attend theſe Schools alternately, at ſuch times, and ſubject to ſuch changes, as the viſiting Committee in conſultation with the Maſters ſhall approve.

V. That a Committee be annually choſen by ballot, to conſiſt of twelve, in addition to the Selectmen, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be to viſit the Schools once in every quarter, and as much oftener as they ſhall judge proper with three of their number at leaſt, to conſult together in order to deviſe the beſt methods for the inſtruction and government of the Schools; and to communicate the reſult of their deliberations to the Maſters; to determine at what hours the Schools ſhall begin, and to appoint play-days; in their viſitations to enquire into the particular regulations of the Schools, both in regard to inſtruction and diſcipline, and give ſuch advice to the Maſters as they ſhall think proper; to examine the Scholars in the particular branches which they are taught; and by all proper methods to excite in them a laudable ambition to excel in a virtuous, amiable deportment, and in every branch of uſeful knowledge.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE,

No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,

A General Aſſortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS,

Among which are the following Articles:—

BOOK Muſlins 8-4 6-4 5-4	HUMHUMS,
Jackonet do.	Long Cloths,
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds,	Caſſas,
Chintzes,	Seerſuckers,
Ginghams,	Boglapores.

A Variety of handſome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be ſold by the Piece or Package, low for caſh.

And a few pair large handſome Cotton COUNTERPANES, much warmer than Blankets.

JANUARY 9, 1790. t. f.

PROPOSAL,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

MEMOIRS

OF THE

BLOOMSGROVE FAMILY.

In a SERIES of LETTERS from a gentleman in New-England to a reſpectable citizen of Philadelphia.

CONTAINING

Sentiments on a MODE of DOMESTIC EDUCATION, ſuited to the preſent ſtate of Society, Government and Manners in the United States, and on the Importance and Dignity of the Female Character.

INTERSPERSED WITH A

VARIETY of intereſting ANECDOTES.

CONDITIONS.

They will be printed on a good paper and type—neatly bound and lettered, in two volumes, 12mo. and delivered to ſubſcribers at three quarters of a dollar per volume.

☞ *Theſe Memoirs are dedicated to Mrs.* WASHINGTON, *by her permiſſion. Having ſeen the manuſcripts, and approved the plan,* "She heartily wiſhes that every laudable effort to improve the "mode of education in this country may be attended with merited ſucceſs."

☞ FROM the literary character of the reputed author of the above work, and a table of contents left with the printer hereof, being eighty-three letters on the moſt intereſting ſubjects of education, life and manners, it is expected theſe Memoirs will prove a very valuable and intereſting performance.

Subſcriptions received by the Editor, at his office, and letters (poſt paid) duly attended to.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE OHIO COMPANY.

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Agents, it is very much for the intereſt of the proprietors at large, that all the lands of the purchaſe ſhould be divided and allotted as immediately as may be—And in order to accommodate them generally, by the option of claſſing as they may think proper, and drawing their rights or ſhares (where they may poſſeſs more than one) either together in contiguity, or by detaching and annexing them to diſtinct claſſes or diviſions (at their own election) to give them the greater chance for variety in ſoil and ſituation—It is unanimouſly reſolved, That as ſoon as the exploring committee ſhall have appropriated the lands for donation ſettlements, in quantity ſufficient for all the proprietors, WINTHROP SARGENT, JOSEPH GILLMAN, and RETURN J. MEIGS, Eſquires, who are hereby appointed a committee for that purpoſe, ſhall immediately make out, upon a large ſcale, a complete map or plan of the whole purchaſe from the beſt information, which they may be *then* able to obtain, expreſſing all the lands of the eight acre, three acre, city lots and commons, one hundred and ſixty acre, and donation lots, the reſerved lots of Congreſs, ſchool lots, and lots appropriated for religious purpoſes—alſo, the two townſhips given by Congreſs for an univerſity, and the towns or ſituations for towns to be reſerved by the company for a future allotment.—*That*, all the reſiduary lands ſhall be, by them, the ſaid committee of three, divided and numbered upon paper, into forty equal grand diviſions of twenty-five ſhares each, as like in quality as may be: That each grand diviſion be divided into five ſub-diviſions of five ſhares each, and each ſub-diviſion into ſections of ſingle ſhares:—That as ſoon as the map or plan is completed, the agents will form or claſs their ſubſcribers (who ſhall not previouſly claſs themſelves) by ſections or ſingle ſhares, into ſub-diviſions of five, and grand diviſions of twenty-five, and immediately proceed to drawing by lot for ſaid lands; by grand diviſions, ſub-diviſions and ſections: That in all draughts of ſub-diviſions (into ſections) which may be made up of proprietors, holding four, three, or two and ſingle ſhares, it ſhall be the uſage for the greateſt proprietor, or holder of the greateſt number of ſhares, to take his lands in contiguity, by lot, either in the ſouthern or northern part of the ſub-diviſion, where they ſhall be numbered from north to ſouth, and in the weſtern or eaſtern (by lot alſo) where they may be numbered from weſt to eaſt; and where ſub-diviſions may be made up of two proprietors of two ſhares each, and one of one ſhare, the two greateſt proprietors ſhall receive their ſections, by lot, either in the ſouthern or weſtern part of the ſub-diviſion. *Reſolved*, That the before named committee, be directed to prepare the names and numbers, and make all the neceſſary arrangements for the intended draught: That previous to the drawing for this ultimate grand diviſion of lands, there ſhall be returns of the proprietors, as they may be claſſed by the agents (or otherwiſe) lodged in the Secretary's office, and it is recommended in all caſes to conſult the inclinations and intereſts of the proprietors in the order of claſſing.

Reſolved, That the agents will give public notice of the time and place of drawing, and that there be two perſons no ways intereſted in the draughts, who ſhall be ſworn to the faithfully drawing out the names and numbers from the boxes, and who alone ſhall be employed in this buſineſs for the draught of grand diviſions, ſub-diviſions, and ſections.

Reſolved, That the Secretary cauſe the foregoing reſolutions to be publiſhed in the newſpapers of New-York, and the New-England States; to the end that the proprietors at large may have the option of claſſing themſelves as they may think proper: And they are hereby requeſted ſo to do, and to expreſs themſelves upon *this ſubject*, either to their reſpective agents, or by information in writing addreſſed to, and to be lodged with the Secretary, at his office in the city of Marietta, previous to the firſt Monday of March, 1790—Upon which day it is expected the diviſion will take place.

WINTHROP SARGENT,

Secretary to the Ohio Company.

Marietta, 3d November, 1789.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A YOUNG LAD, of ſuitable character, to ſerve as an Apprentice to the printing Buſineſs.

Enquire of the Printer.

Publiſhed by JOHN FENNO, No. 9, MAIDEN-LANE, near the *Oſwego-Market*, NEW-YORK.—[3*dol. per. an.*]